

THE JURY ACQUITS IN MARRIOTT CASE

Holds Tom Williams and Truxton Beale Guiltless of Murderous Assault on the Editor of the San Francisco News-Letter.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Thomas H. Williams, Jr., and Truxton Beale have been acquitted of the murderous assault on Frederick Marriott, editor of the News-Letter. The two men called at the house of Mr. Marriott, who admitted them. Williams then opened fire wounding Marriott twice. Marriott had, in his paper, slandered Miss Marie Oge, Mr. Beale's fiancée.

BRITAIN KICKS AT PORTE'S CONCESSION TO RUSSIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.—Great Britain has protested against Russian warships being allowed by Turkey to pass through the Dardanelles. She insists that the permission granted for Russian warships to pass the straits should be revoked or that she should immediately be granted similar privileges.

The protest and alternate demand has caused excitement as it is said that the other powers will join Great Britain in demanding that the Dardanelles be thrown open. Russia is irritated because of this demand and a diplomatic contest will be waged over the matter even if nothing worse occurs.

The Dardanelles are Turkey's battlements and many believe that if Russia is allowed to maintain a right to pass them that a partition of the Turkish empire may ultimately result. Turkey's navy is old and useless and unable to protect the capital, Constantinople, so that if Russia can send vessels of war through the Dardanelles, on through the Sea of Marmora, and then on past the capital and through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea she will have Turkey absolutely at her mercy. This is the only entrance to the Black Sea, and Russia can hold a big fleet there.

The famous Dardanelles form a long, tortuous and narrow passage, swept by a strong current. Their average width is only two miles and at the narrowest point the channel is only one thousand yards broad. The land on either side is covered with forts and forms a magnificent defense for Constantinople from the sea and the only danger to the capital would be in allowing war vessels to get through and then take the city which is exposed on the shore of the Sea of Marmora.

Centuries ago the Turks realized the importance of the Dardanelles and accordingly took steps to fortify their position there. As early as 1453 forts were built and they have been replaced with modern armament frequently since that time.

Back in 1809 England recognized the Sultan's right to exclude the warships of foreign nations from the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, but it was not until 1841 that the other great powers joined with her. Fearful of Russian influence in the Ottoman empire, England, France, Prussia and Austria began to take an active interest in the Eastern situation. The result of their intervention was a treaty between them, Turkey and Russia, drawn up in 1840 and 1841 by which all the powers agreed to observe the right of the Porte to exclude from the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus the warships of foreign nations. This principle was reaffirmed in the Treaty of Paris in 1856 and has been reaffirmed by the powers in every treaty drawn up between them since.

The United States was not a party to any of these treaties and had always maintained its right to send men-of-war through the straits. In 1856 the U. S. frigate Wabash ran through the straits, past the forts, and up to Constantinople, the commander claiming his right to do so since his government was not a party to the treaties. The Porte received him in a not unfriendly manner but did not abate the Turkish claim to exclude the war vessels of all nations.

By permitting the Russians to pass their vessels through the Sultan has given away his birthright and serious trouble may thus be brought about, as Russia must have wielded tremendous influence in order to get him to concede.

Stone Wants Compulsion.

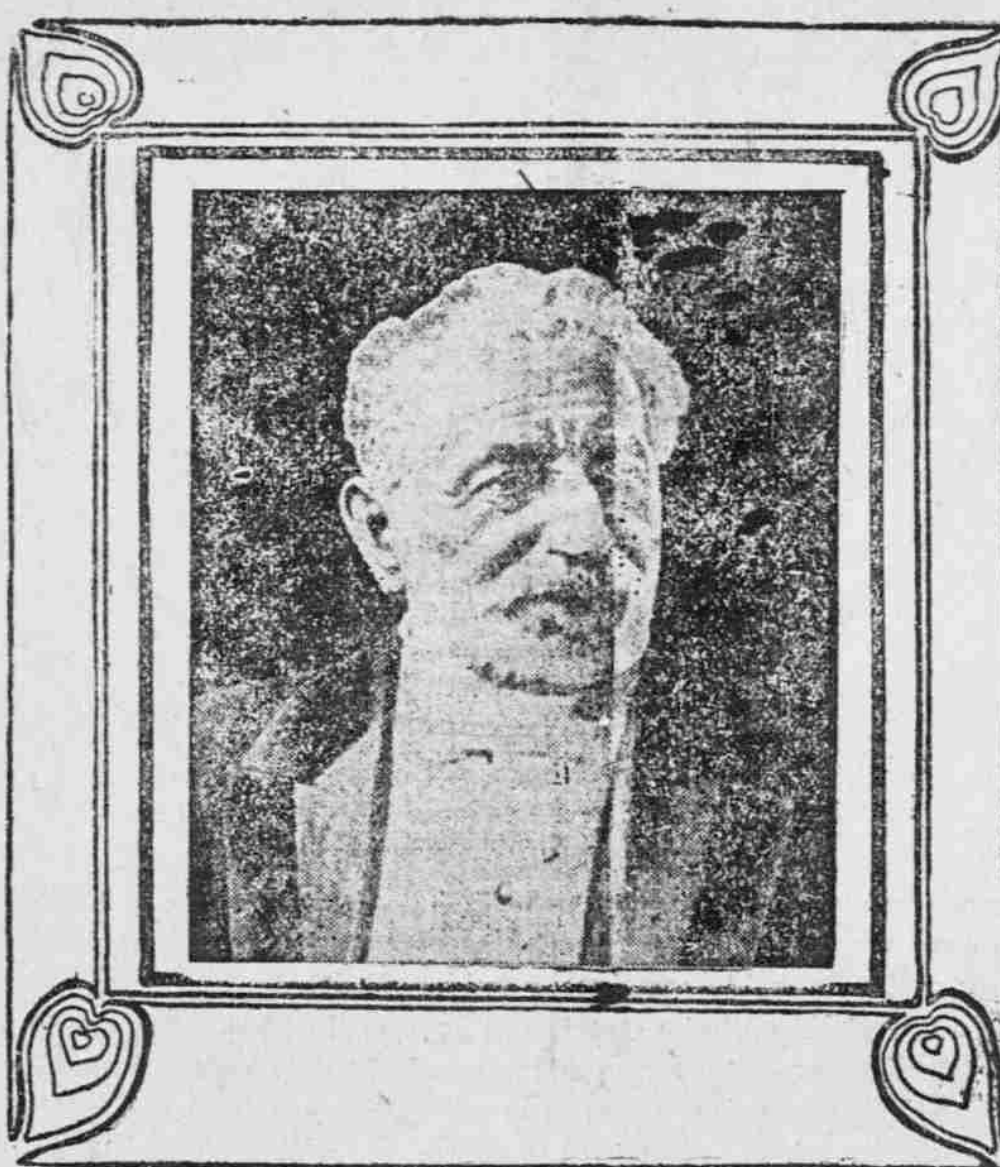
HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—In a lengthy message to the Legislature on its opening today Governor William Stone reviews the disastrous effects of the coal strike on Pennsylvania's industries and urges that a law be passed compelling compulsory arbitration of labor difficulties.

During the height of the coal strike the Governor tried his best to settle it by arbitration but failing, it was difficult at times to know whether he was on the side of the miners or on the side of the operators. He ordered out the entire militia of the state to protect non-union miners and mine property during the time that the strike was on and many miners condemned him for this action.

Powers Reply to Castro.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The joint reply of the powers to President Castro's qualified acceptance of arbitration was given today. A settlement may possibly be reached without arbitration. The powers do not abandon any reservations contained in the original proposals.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMISSION MAKES RADICAL PROPOSALS



SENOR SAGASTA, THE SPANISH STATESMAN WHO DIED IN MADRID ON MONDAY.

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST OFF WASHINGTON COAST

The Norwegian Bark Prince Albert After a Record Passage From the Cape Goes Down in Storm Off Cape Flattery.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—The Norwegian bark Prince Albert, in command of Captain Hansen, was wrecked off the Washington coast today, while coming through a gale in an effort to find Cape Flattery.

Eighteen lives were lost. Only two of the crew were saved.

The bark is reported to have left Capetown, South Africa, for Puget Sound on Nov. 19th, and she had made a record passage.

The Prince Albert was a vessel of 1498 tons and was bound to the Sound for a cargo of lumber which she would have taken to Port Pirie, South Australia.

Gov. Gage's Valedictory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In closing his stormy administration as Governor of the State of California, Henry T. Gage today sent a long message to the Legislature in which he says a few plain things. He reiterates his former official assertion that there had been no bubonic plague in San Francisco. In very strong language he scores Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, the marine hospital service official in charge of the port who declared that the outbreak was bubonic plague. He calls attention to the great injury that has been done throughout the United States and in foreign ports to San Francisco owing to the marine doctor declaring that San Francisco was an infected port as bubonic plague existed.



Col. William Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania, Who Proposes Compulsory Arbitration Law.



Former Governor Gage of California Whose Stormy Administration Has Just Closed.

Mitchell, Foster and Burton Want a Lazaretto at Molokai and Federal Control of the Hawaiian Land System—Other Important Recommendations.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, consisting of Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton, who visited the Territory of Hawaii during the summer, have made their report. They recommend:

PASSAGE OF THE KOHALA DITCH BILL.

PAYMENT OF THE FIRE CLAIMS.

CONTROL BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF HAWAII IN TWO DISTRICTS WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT HONOLULU AND HILO.

IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF THE LAND LEASE SYSTEM.

THE SALE OF PUNCHBOWL AND KAPIOLANI LANDS TO THE PRESENT SUB-LESSEES.

TREASURY CONTROL OF ALL LEPERS, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE MAINLAND, AT MOLOKAI.

A BOUNTY OF FOUR CENTS ON HAWAIIAN-GROWN COFFEE.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING A BREAK-WATER FOR HILO.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

LIGHTHOUSES TO BE TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL CONTROL.

LAND AND FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS.

IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

E. G. WALKER.

GENERAL STAFF BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The General Staff Bill of the War Department was passed by the House today.

The bill creates a General Staff for the army similar in a few ways to those of Germany and France but differing in many respects owing to the different forms of government in the three countries. The General Staff is created as a department of the army which will overlook the entire field of existing and possible military operations. Its duty will be to know all possible points of military conditions in all countries, their geography and defenses, and matters which would come up should we go to war with any foreign power.

This bill does not provide for an increase of the number of officers or men in the army. There is to be a Chief of Staff who will be selected from the senior officers of the army by the President. The office of Lieutenant General commanding will end with Gen. Miles' incumbency. The other members of the general staff are to be selected from officers of the army and all will work as one great bureau, serving terms in it of a certain length.

The General Staff is so designed that the President and Secretary of War may have the advice and counsel of the best military experts that can be given them by the Chief of Staff, whom the President himself will select from among the general officers of the army and supporting the chief of staff will be a board of military experts.

In this way the President and Secretary of War may be given the information necessary for an intelligent and efficient administration of the army. The bill also serves to accentuate in a general way the subordination of the military to the civil authority. It is expected to clear up many of the present evils of army organization and by doing away with confusion allow army work to be performed in the best possible way.

The General Staff will probably constitute a body of men of mature years who in future military operations will insure intelligent work on well-laid plans and perfect combinations of effort against any possible enemy of the United States.